

EXHIBIT 30

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discovered. 2. the act of noticing. 3. the act of spying upon; secret observation.

espionage ('espɪəˌnɑːʒ, 'espɪəˌnɑːʒ, 'espɪənɪdʒ) *n.* 1. the systematic use of spies to obtain secret information, esp. by governments to discover military or political secrets. 2. the act or practice of spying. [C18: from French *espionnage*, from *espionner* to spy, from *espion* spy, from Old Italian *spione*, of Germanic origin; compare German *Spähen* to spy]

Espirito Santo (Portuguese [ɨ]ˈpɪɾitu ˈsɒntu) *n.* a state of E Brazil, on the Atlantic: swampy coastal plain with mountains in the west; heavily forested. Capital: Vitória. Pop.: 2 019 877 (1980). Area: 45 597 sq. km (17 601 sq. miles).

Espiritu Santo (ɛˈspɪrɪtuː ˈsɒntəʊ) *n.* an island in the SW Pacific: the largest and westernmost of the Vanuatu islands. Pop.: 2 382 000 (1987 est.). Area: 4856 sq. km (1875 sq. miles).

esplanade ('esploːneɪd, 'nɑːd) *n.* 1. a long open level stretch of ground for walking along, esp. beside the seashore. Compare **promenade** (sense 1). 2. an open area in front of a fortified place, in which attackers are exposed to the defenders' fire. [C17: from French, from Old Italian *spianata*, from *spianare* to make level, from Latin *explānāre*; see EXPLAIN]

Espoo (Finnish 'esporː) *n.* a city in S Finland. Pop.: 164 569 (1987).

espousal ('spauzəl) *n.* 1. adoption or support: an *espousal* of new beliefs. 2. (sometimes pl.) Archaic. a marriage or betrothal ceremony.

espouse ('spauz) *vb.* (tr.) 1. to adopt or give support to (a cause, ideal, etc.): to *espouse* socialism. 2. Archaic. (esp. of a man) to take as spouse; marry. [C15: from Old French *espouser*, from Latin *sponsare* to affiancé, *espouse*] — *es'pouser* *n.*

espressivo ('espreːsɪvʊ) *adj.*, *adv.* *Musical.* (to be performed) in an expressive manner. [Italian]

espresso (ɛˈspresəʊ) *n.*, *pl.* -*sos*. 1. strong coffee made by forcing steam or boiling water through ground coffee beans. 2. an apparatus for making coffee in this way. [C20: Italian, short for *caffè espresso*, literally: pressed coffee]

esprit ('esprɪː) *n.* spirit and liveliness, esp. in wit. [C16: from French, from Latin *spiritus* a breathing, SPIRIT]

esprit de corps ('esprɪː dɔː ˈkɔː; French *esprɪ dɔ kɔʁ*) *n.* consciousness of and pride in belonging to a particular group; the sense of shared purpose and fellowship.

espy ('ɪspai) *vb.* -*pies*, -*pying*, -*plied*. (tr.) to catch sight of or perceive (something distant or previously unnoticed); detect: to *espy* a ship on the horizon. [C14: from Old French *espier* to spy, of Germanic origin] — *es'pier* *n.*

Esq. *abbrev.* for *esquire*: used esp. in correspondence.

-esque *suffix forming adjectives.* indicating a specified character, manner, style, or resemblance: *picturesque*; *Romanesque*; *statuesque*; *Chaplinesque*. [via French from Italian -*esco*, of Germanic origin; compare -*ist*]

Esquiline ('eskwəˌlaɪn) *n.* one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built.

Esquimaux ('eskɪˌmɔː) *n.*, *pl.* -*maus* or -*mau*, *adj.* a former spelling of Eskimo.

esquire ('ɪskwɪə) *n.* 1. *Chiefly Brit.* a title of respect, usually abbreviated *Esq.*, placed after a man's name. 2. (in medieval times) the attendant and shield bearer of a knight, subsequently often knighted himself. 3. *Rare.* a male escort. ~*vb.* 4. (tr.) *Rare.* to escort (a woman). [C15: from Old French *escuier*, from Late Latin *scūtarius* shield bearer, from Latin *scūtum* shield]

ESR *abbrev.* for *electron spin resonance*.

ESRO ('ɛzrəʊ) *n.* acronym for *European Space Research Organization*.

-ess *suffix forming nouns.* indicating a female: *waitress*; *lioness*. [via Old French from Late Latin -*issa*, from Greek]

Usage. The suffix -*ess* in such words as *poetess*, *authoress* is now often regarded as disparaging; a sexually neutral term *poet*, *author* is preferred.

Essaouira ('esəˌwɪərə) *n.* a port in SW Morocco on the Atlantic. Pop.: 30 061 (1971). Former name (until 1956): *Mogador*.

essay *n.* ('esɪː; senses 2,3 also ɛˈseɪ) 1. a short literary composition dealing with a subject analytically or speculatively. 2. an attempt or endeavour; effort. 3. a test or trial. ~*vb.* (ɛˈseɪ). (tr.) 4. to attempt or endeavour; try. 5. to test or try out. [C15: from Old French *essaier* to attempt, from *essai* an attempt, from Late Latin *exagium* a weighing, from Latin *agere* to do, compel, influenced by *exigere* to investigate]

essayist ('esɪst) *n.* a person who writes essays.

esse ('ɛsɪ) *n.* *Philosophy.* 1. existence. 2. essential nature; essence. [C17: from Latin: to be]

Essen (German 'esən) *n.* a city in W Germany, in North Rhine-Westphalia; formerly in West Germany: the leading administrative centre of the Ruhr; university. Pop.: 615 400 (1987).

essence ('esns) *n.* 1. the characteristic or intrinsic feature of a thing, which determines its identity; fundamental nature. 2. the most distinctive element of a thing: *the essence of a problem*. 3. a perfect or complete form of something, esp. a person who typifies an abstract quality: *he was the essence of gentility*. 4. *Philosophy.* a. the unchanging and unchangeable nature of something which is necessary to its being the thing it is; its necessary properties. Compare **accident** (sense 4). b. the properties in virtue of which something is called by its name. c. the nature of something as distinct from, and logically prior to, its existence. 5. *Theol.* an immaterial or spiritual entity. 6. a. the constituent of a plant, usually an oil, alkaloid, or glycoside, that determines its chemical or pharmacological properties. b. an alcoholic solution of such a substance. 7. a substance, usually a liquid, containing the properties of a plant or foodstuff in concentrated form: *vanilla essence*. 8. a rare word for *perfume*. 9. in *essence*. essentially; fundamentally. 10. of the *essence*. indispensable; vitally important. [C14: from Medi-

eval Latin *essentia*, from Latin: the being (of something), from *esse* to be]

Essene ('esiːn, ɛˈsɪn) *n.* *Judaism.* a member of an ascetic sect that flourished in Palestine from the second century B.C. to the second century A.D., living in strictly organized communities. — *Essenian* (ɛˈsɪniən) or *Essenic* (ɛˈsenɪk) *adj.*

essential ('ɛsɪnʃəl) *adj.* 1. vitally important; absolutely necessary. 2. basic; fundamental: *the essential feature*. 3. completely realized; absolute; perfect: *essential beauty*. 4. *Biochem.* (of an amino acid or a fatty acid) necessary for the normal growth of an organism but not synthesized by the organism and therefore required in the diet. 5. derived from or relating to an extract of a plant, drug, etc.: *an essential oil*. 6. *Logic.* (of a property) guaranteed by the identity of the subject; necessary. Thus, if having the atomic number 79 is an essential property of gold, nothing can be gold unless it has that atomic number. 7. *Musical.* denoting or relating to a note that belongs to the fundamental harmony of a chord or piece. 8. *Pathol.* (of a disease) having no obvious external cause: *essential hypertension*. 9. *Geology.* (of a mineral constituent of a rock) necessary for defining the classification of a rock. Its absence alters the rock's name and classification. ~*n.* 10. something fundamental or indispensable: *a sharp eye is an essential for a printer*. 11. *Musical.* an essential note. — *essentiality* ('ɛsɪnʃɪˈælɪti) or *es'sentialness* *n.* — *es'sentially* *adv.*

essential element *n.* *Biochem.* any chemical element required by an organism for healthy growth. It may be required in large amounts (see *macronutrient*) or in very small amounts (see *trace element*).

essentialism ('ɛsɪnʃɪˌlɪzəm) *n.* 1. *Philosophy.* one of a number of related doctrines which hold that there are necessary properties of things, that these are logically prior to the existence of the individuals which instantiate them, and that their classification depends upon their satisfaction of sets of necessary conditions. 2. the doctrine that education should concentrate on teaching basic skills and encouraging intellectual self-discipline. — *es'sentialist* *n.*

essential oil *n.* any of various volatile organic oils present in plants, usually containing terpenes and esters and having the odour or flavour of the plant from which they are extracted: used in flavouring and perfumery. Compare **fixed oil**. See also **oleoresin**.

Essequibo ('esiˌkwɪbəʊ) *n.* a river in Guyana, rising near the Brazilian border and flowing north to the Atlantic: drains over half of Guyana. Length: 1014 km (630 miles).

Essex ('esks) *n.* 1. a county of SE England, on the North Sea and the Thames estuary. Administrative centre: Chelmsford. Pop.: 1 521 800 (1987 est.). Area: 3672 sq. km (1417 sq. miles). 2. an Anglo-Saxon kingdom that in the early 7th century A.D. comprised the modern county of Essex and much of Hertfordshire and Surrey. By the late 8th century, Essex had become a dependency of the kingdom of Mercia.

Essex ('esks) *n.* 2nd Earl of, title of Robert Devereux. ?1566–1601, English soldier and favourite of Queen Elizabeth I; executed for treason.

Esslingen ('es,ɪŋən) *n.* a town in SW Germany, on the River Neckar; formerly in West Germany: Gothic church, medieval buildings: wines, light industry. Pop.: 87 300 (1984 est.).

essonite ('esəˌnatt) *n.* a variant spelling of *hessonite*.

Essonne (French ɛsɔ̃) *n.* a department of N France, south of Paris in Île-de-France region: formed in 1964. Capital: Evry. Pop.: 988 000 (1982). Area: 1811 sq. km (706 sq. miles).

est (ɛst) *n.* a treatment intended to help people towards psychological growth, in which they spend many hours in large groups, deprived of food and water and hectored by stewards. [Erhard Seminars Training; after Werner Erhard, American businessman, who devised the system]

EST *abbrev. for:* 1. (in the U.S. and Canada) Eastern Standard Time. 2. electric-shock treatment.

est. *abbrev. for:* 1. Also: *estab.* established. 2. Law. estate. 3. estimate(d). 4. estuary.

-est *suffix.* forming the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs: *shortest*; *fastest*. [Old English -*est*, -*ost*]

-est or **-st** *suffix.* forming the archaic second person singular present and past indicative tense of verbs: *thou goest*; *thou hadst*. [Old English -*est*, -*ast*]

establish ('ɪstæblɪʃ) *vb.* (usually tr.) 1. to make secure or permanent in a certain place, condition, job, etc.: to *establish* one's usefulness; to *establish* a house. 2. to create or set up (an organization, etc.) on or as if on a permanent basis: to *establish* a company. 3. to prove correct or free from doubt; validate: to *establish* a fact. 4. to cause (a principle, theory, etc.) to be widely or permanently accepted: to *establish* a precedent. 5. to give (a Church) the status of a national institution. 6. (of a person) to become recognized and accepted: *he established himself as a reliable GP*. 7. (in works of imagination) to cause (a character, place, etc.) to be credible and recognized: *the first scene established the period*. 8. *Cards.* to make winners of (the remaining cards of a suit) by forcing out opponents' top cards. 9. (also intr.) to cause (a plant) to grow or (of a plant) to grow in a new place: *the birch scrub has established over the past 25 years*. [C14: from Old French *establi*, from Latin *stabilire* to make firm, from *stabilis* STABLE] — *es'tablisher* *n.*

Established Church *n.* a Church that is officially recognized as a national institution, esp. the Church of England.

establishment ('ɪstæblɪʃmənt) *n.* 1. the act of establishing or state of being established. 2. a. a business organization or other large institution. b. the place where a business is carried on. 3. the staff and equipment of a commercial or other organization. 4. the approved size, composition, and equipment of a military unit, government department, business division, etc., as formally promulgated. 5. any large organization, institution, or system. 6. a household or place of residence. 7. a body of employees or servants. 8.

betrayal. 2. the disposition to betray. [C13: from Old French *trecherie*, from *trechier* to cheat; compare TRICK]
treacle ('trickl) *n.* 1. Also called: **black treacle**. *Brit.* a dark viscous syrup obtained during the refining of sugar. 2. *Brit.* another name for golden syrup. 3. anything sweet and cloying. 4. *Obsolete*. any of various preparations used as an antidote to poisoning. [C14: from Old French *triacle*, from Latin *thēriaca* antidote to poison] —'treacly *adj.* —'treaciness *n.*

treacle mustard *n.* a *N* temperate cruciferous annual plant, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, having small yellow flowers. It is a common weed in cultivated ground. [C16: so called because of its alleged medicinal properties. See TREACLE]

tread (tred) *vb.* **treads, treading, trod, trodden or trod.** 1. to walk or trample in, on, over, or across (something). 2. (when *intr.*, foll. by *on*) to crush or squash by or as if by treading: *to tread grapes; to tread on a spider.* 3. (*intr.*; sometimes foll. by *on*) to subdue or repress, as by doing injury (to): *to tread on one's inferiors.* 4. (*tr.*) to do by walking or dancing: *to tread a measure.* 5. (*tr.*) (of a male bird) to copulate with (a female bird). 6. **tread lightly**, to proceed with delicacy or tact. 7. **tread on (someone's) toes**, to offend or insult (someone), esp. by infringing on his sphere of action, etc. 8. **tread water**, to stay afloat in an upright position by moving the legs in a walking motion. ~*n.* 9. a manner or style of walking, dancing, etc.: *a light tread.* 10. the act of treading. 11. the top surface of a step in a staircase. 12. the outer part of a tyre or wheel that makes contact with the road, esp. the grooved surface of a pneumatic tyre. 13. the part of a rail that wheels touch. 14. the part of a shoe that is generally in contact with the ground. 15. a rare word for **footprint**. [Old English *tredan*; related to Old Norse *trotha*, Old High German *trētan*, Swedish *träda*] —'treader *n.*

treadle ('tredl) *n.* 1. a. a rocking lever operated by the foot to drive a machine. b. (as modifier): *a treadle sewing machine.* ~*vb.* 2. to work (a machine) with a treadle. [Old English *tredel*, from *trāde* something firm, from *tredan* to TREAD] —'treadler *n.*

treadmill ('tred,mil) *n.* 1. Also called: **treadwheel**. (formerly) an apparatus used to produce rotation, in which the weight of men or animals climbing steps on or around the periphery of a cylinder or wheel caused it to turn. 2. a dreary round or routine. 3. an exercise machine that consists of a continuous moving belt on which to walk or jog.

treas. *abbrev. for:* 1. treasurer. 2. treasury.

treason ('triz'n) *n.* 1. violation or betrayal of the allegiance that a person owes his sovereign or his country, esp. by attempting to overthrow the government; high treason. 2. any treachery or betrayal. [C13: from Old French *traïson*, from Latin *trāditiō* a handing over; see TRADITION, TRADITOR] —'treasonable or 'treasonous *adj.* —'treasonableness *n.* —'treasonably *adv.*

treasure ('treʒə) *n.* 1. wealth and riches, usually hoarded, esp. in the form of money, precious metals, or gems. 2. a thing or person that is highly prized or valued. ~*vb.* (*tr.*) 3. to prize highly as valuable, rare, or costly. 4. to store up and save; hoard. [C12: from Old French *tresor*, from Latin *thēsaurus* anything hoarded, from Greek *thēsaurōs*] —'treasurable *adj.* —'treasureless *adj.*

treasure flower *n.* another name for **gazania**.

treasure hunt *n.* a game in which players act upon successive clues and are eventually directed to a prize.

treasurer ('treʒərə) *n.* a person appointed to look after the funds of a society, company, city, or other governing body. —'treasurer-ship *n.*

Treasurer ('treʒərə) *n.* (in the Commonwealth of Australia and each of the Australian states) the minister of finance.

treasure-trove *n.* 1. Law. any articles, such as coins, bullion, etc., found hidden in the earth or elsewhere and of unknown ownership. Such articles become the property of the Crown. 2. anything similarly discovered that is of value. [C16: from Anglo-French *tresor trové* treasure found, from Old French *tresor* TREASURE + *trover* to find]

treasury ('treʒəri) *n., pl. -uries.* 1. a storage place for treasure. 2. the revenues or funds of a government, private organization, or individual. 3. a place where funds are kept and disbursed. 4. Also: **treasure house**, a collection or source of valuable items: *a treasury of information.* [C13: from Old French *tresorie*, from *tresor* TREASURE]

Treasury ('treʒəri) *n.* (in various countries) the government department in charge of finance. In Britain the Treasury is also responsible for economic strategy.

Treasury Bench *n.* (in Britain) the front bench to the right of the Speaker in the House of Commons, traditionally reserved for members of the Government.

Treasury bill *n.* a short-term noninterest-bearing obligation issued by the Treasury, payable to bearer and maturing usually in three months, within which it is tradable on a discount basis on the open market.

treasury bond *n.* a long-term interest-bearing bond issued by the U.S. Treasury.

treasury certificate *n.* a short-term obligation issued by the U.S. Treasury, maturing in 12 months with interest payable by coupon redemption.

treasury note *n.* a note issued by a government treasury and generally receivable as legal tender for any debt, esp.: a. a medium-term interest-bearing obligation issued by the U.S. Treasury, maturing in from one to five years. b. Also called: **currency note**, a note issued by the British Treasury in 1914 to the value of £1 or ten shillings; amalgamated with banknotes in 1928.

treasury tag *n.* a short piece of cord having metal ends one of which can be slotted inside the other: used for holding papers together or fastening them into a file.

treat (tri:t) *n.* 1. a celebration, entertainment, gift, or feast given for or to someone and paid for by another. 2. any delightful surprise or specially pleasant occasion. 3. the act of treating. ~*vb.* 4. (*tr.*) to

deal with or regard in a certain manner: *she treats school as a joke.* 5. (*tr.*) to apply treatment to: *to treat a patient for malaria.* 6. (*tr.*) to subject to a process or to the application of a substance: *to treat photographic film with developer.* 7. (often foll. by *to*) to provide (someone) (with) as a treat: *he treated the children to a trip to the zoo.* 8. (*intr.*; usually foll. by *of*) **Formal**, to deal (with), as in writing or speaking. 9. (*intr.*) **Formal**, to discuss settlement; negotiate. [C13: from Old French *tretier*, from Latin *tractāre* to manage, from *trahere* to drag] —'treatable *adj.* —'treater *n.*

treatise ('tri:tiz) *n.* 1. a formal work on a subject, esp. one that deals systematically with its principles and conclusions. 2. an obsolete word for narrative. [C14: from Anglo-French *tretiz*, from Old French *tretier* to TREAT]

treatment ('tri:tment) *n.* 1. the application of medicines, surgery, psychotherapy, etc., to a patient or to a disease or symptom. 2. the manner of handling or dealing with a person or thing, as in a literary or artistic work. 3. the act, practice, or manner of treating. 4. **Films**, an expansion of a script into sequence form, indicating camera angles, dialogue, etc. 5. **the treatment**, *Slang*, the usual manner of dealing with a particular type of person (esp. in the phrase *give someone the (full) treatment*).

treaty ('tri:ti) *n., pl. -ties.* 1. a. a formal agreement or contract between two or more states, such as an alliance or trade arrangement. b. the document in which such a contract is written. 2. any international agreement. 3. any pact or agreement. 4. an agreement between two parties concerning the purchase of property at a price privately agreed between them. 5. **Archaic**, negotiation towards an agreement. 6. (in Canada) a. any of the formal agreements between Indian bands and the federal government by which the Indians surrender their land rights in return for various forms of aid. b. (as modifier): *treaty Indians; treaty money.* 7. an obsolete word for **entreaty**. [C14: from Old French *traité*, from Medieval Latin *tractātus* treaty, from Latin: discussion, from *tractāre* to manage; see TREAT] —'treatyless *adj.*

treaty port *n.* (in China, Japan, and Korea during the last half of the 19th and first half of the 20th century) a city, esp. a port, in which foreigners, esp. Westerners, were allowed by treaty to conduct trade.

Trebizond ('trebi,zond) *n.* a variant of Trabzon.

treble ('trebl) *adj.* 1. threefold; triple. 2. of, relating to, or denoting a soprano voice or part or a high-pitched instrument. ~*n.* 3. treble the amount, size, etc. 4. a soprano voice or part or a high-pitched instrument. 5. the highest register of a musical instrument. 6. a. the high-frequency response of an audio amplifier, esp. in a record player or tape recorder. b. a control knob on such an instrument by means of which the high-frequency gain can be increased or decreased. 7. **Change-ringing**, the lightest and highest bell in a ring. 8. a. the narrow inner ring on a dartboard. b. a hit on this ring. ~*vb.* 9. to make or become three times as much. [C14: from Old French, from Latin *triplus* threefold, TRIPLE] —'trebleness *n.* —'trebly *adv., adj.*

treble chance *n.* a method of betting in football pools in which the chances of winning are related to the number of draws and the number of home and away wins forecast by the competitor.

treble clef *n.* **Music**, the clef that establishes G a fifth above middle C as being on the second line of the staff. Symbol: $\{$

Treblinka ('treblɪŋkə) *n.* a Nazi concentration camp in central Poland, on the Bug River northeast of Warsaw; chiefly remembered as the place where the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto were put to death.

trebuchet ('trebju,ʃet) or **trebucket** ('tri:bakit) *n.* a large medieval siege engine for hurling missiles consisting of a sling on a pivoted wooden arm set in motion by the fall of a weight. [C13: from Old French, from *trebuchier* to stumble, from *tre-* TRANS- + *-buchier*, from *buc* trunk of the body, of Germanic origin; compare Old High German *būh* belly, Old English *buc*]

trecento ('trei:ʃentəu) *n.* the 14th century, esp. with reference to Italian art and literature. [C19: shortened from Italian *mille trecento* one thousand three hundred] —'tre-centist *n.*

tree (tri:) *n.* 1. any large woody perennial plant with a distinct trunk giving rise to branches or leaves at some distance from the ground. Related *adj.*: **arboreal**. 2. any plant that resembles this but has a trunk not made of wood, such as a palm tree. 3. a wooden post, bar, etc. 4. See **family tree, shootree, saddle tree**. 5. **Chem.** a tree-like crystal growth; dendrite. 6. a. a branching diagrammatic representation of something, such as the grammatical structure of a sentence. b. (as modifier): *a tree diagram*. 7. an archaic word for **gallows**. 8. **Archaic**, the cross on which Christ was crucified. 9. at the top of the tree, in the highest position of a profession, etc. 10. up a tree. *U.S. and Canadian informal*, in a difficult situation; trapped or stumped. ~*vb.* **trees, treeing, treed.** (*tr.*) 11. to drive or force up a tree. 12. *U.S. and Canadian informal*, to force into a difficult situation. 13. to shape or stretch (a shoe) on a shootree. [Old English *treow*; related to Old Frisian, Old Norse *tré*, Old Saxon *triu*, Gothic *triu*, Greek *doru* wood, *drus* tree] —'treeless *adj.* —'treelessness *n.* —'tree, like *adj.*

Tree (tri:) *n.* Sir Herbert Beerbohm. 1853-1917, English actor and theatre manager; half-brother of Sir Max Beerbohm. He was noted for his lavish productions of Shakespeare.

tree-and-branch *adj.* denoting a cable television system in which all available programme channels are fed to each subscriber. Compare **switched-star**.

tree creeper *n.* any small songbird of the family *Certhiidae* of the N hemisphere, having a brown-and-white plumage and slender downward-curving bill. They creep up trees to feed on insects.

tree farm *n.* an area of forest in which the growth of the trees is managed on a commercial basis.

tree fern *n.* any of numerous large tropical ferns, mainly of the family *Cyatheaceae*, having a trunklike stem bearing fronds at the top.

EXHIBIT 31

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD™ COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION

Victoria Neufeldt

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David B. Guralnik

Editor in Chief Emeritus

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USA

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to David B. Guralnik
lexicographical mentor and friend*

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16

Ad-el-ine (ad'el in', -en') a feminine name: var. *Adelina*, *Aline*: see ADELAIDE

ad-emp-tion (ə demp'shən) *n.* [L *ademptio*, a taking away < *ad-empere*, take away < *ad-*, to + *emere*, take, buy: see REDEEM] Law the extinction of a legacy by, or inferred from, an act of the testator before death, as by the disposal of the bequeathed property

Ad-en (ad'n, ad'n) 1. former British colony & protectorate in SW Arabia, on the Gulf of Aden: now part of the Republic of Yemen 2 seaport in this region: capital of the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: pop. 264,000 3 Gulf of gulf of the Arabian Sea, between the S coast of Arabia and Somalia in E Africa

aden- (ad'n) combining form ADENO-: used before a vowel [adenitis] **Adenau-er** (ad'n ōr; Ger ä'dan ōr'ar), Kon-rad (kän'rad; Ger kōn'rät) 1876-1967; Ger. statesman: chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1949-63)

ad-e-nine (ad'a nēn', -nin') *n.* [ADEN(O)- + -INE] a white, crystalline purine base, C₅H₄N₆, contained in the DNA, RNA, and ADP of all tissue: it links with thymine in the DNA structure

ad-e-ni-tis (ad'n it'is) *n.* [fol. + -ITIS] glandular inflammation

ad-e-no- (ad'n ō) [L *ad-* + *enō*, gland: see INGUINAL] combining form gland or glands [adenoma]

ad-e-no-car-ci-noma (-kär'sə nō'mə) *n.* [prec. + CARCINOMA] a malignant tumor of glandular origin or with a glandlike cell arrangement

ad-e-noid (ad'n ōid', ad'noid') *adj.* [ADEN(O)- + -OID] 1 glandlike or glandular 2 of or like lymphoid tissue

ad-e-noi-dal (ad'n ōid'l, ad'noid'l) *adj.* 1 adenoid 2 having adenoids 3 having the characteristic difficult breathing or nasal tone that results from enlarged adenoids

ad-e-noid-ec-to-my (ad'n ōid'ek'tō mē, ad'noid'ek'tō-) *n., pl. -mies* [ADENOID(S) + -ECTOMY] the surgical removal of the adenoids

ad-e-noids (ad'n ōid'z, ad'noid'z) *n., pl.* growths of lymphoid tissue in the upper part of the throat, behind the nose: they can swell up, esp. during childhood, obstruct breathing and speaking, and cause chronic ear infections

ad-e-no-ma (ad'n ō'mə) *n.* [ADEN(O)- + -OMA] a benign tumor of glandular origin or with a glandlike cell arrangement —**ad-e-noma-tous** (ad'n ōm'ə təs) *adj.*

adenio-sine (ə den'ə sēn', -sīn') *n.* [arbitrary blend < ADENINE + RIBOSE] a white, odorless, crystalline powder, C₅H₄N₆·C₅H₁₀O₅, obtained from the hydrolysis of yeast nucleic acid: it is a nucleoside consisting of adenine and ribose: see also ADP, AMP, ATP

adenosine di-phos-phate (di fās'fāt) ADP
adenosine tri-phos-phate (tri fās'fāt) ATP

ad-e-no-sis (ad'n ō'sis) *n., pl. -ses* (-sēz') [ADEN(O)- + -OSIS] any disease of glands; esp., the abnormal development of glandular tissue

ad-e-no-vi-rus (ad'n ō vī'rəs) *n.* [ADENO- + VIRUS] any of a group of viruses that cause a variety of respiratory diseases in man

ade-pt (ə dept', also, ad'ep't) *adj.* [L *adeptus*, pp. of *adipisci*, to arrive at < *ad-*, to + *apisci*, to pursue, attain: used in ML of alchemists claiming to have arrived at the philosopher's stone] highly skilled; expert —*n.* **ad-ep't** (ad'ep't) a person who is highly skilled in some field of knowledge or work; expert —**ade-ptly** *adv.*

—**ade-ptness** *n.*
ad-e-qua-cy (ad'i kwə sē) *n.* the quality or state of being adequate

ad-e-quate (ad'i kwət) *adj.* [L *adaequatus*, pp. of *adaequare* < *ad-*, to + *aequare*, to make equal < *aequus*, level, equal] 1 enough or good enough for what is required or needed; sufficient; suitable 2 barely satisfactory; acceptable but not remarkable —**SYN.** SUFFICIENT —**ad-e-quate-ly** *adv.* —**ad-e-quate-ness** *n.*

a deux (ə dō) [Fr] 1 of or for two 2 intimate

ad-ex-tre-mum (ad'eks trē'məm) [L, at the extreme] 1 to or at the very end 2 at last; finally

ad-fin. [L *ad finem*] to the end; at the end

ad-here (ad hir', -əd-) *vi.* —**hered'**, —**her'ing** [L *adhaerere* < *ad-*, to + *haerere*, to stick] 1 to stick fast; stay attached 2 to stay firm in supporting or approving [to adhere to a leader, to adhere to a plan] —**SYN.** STICK —**ad-her'er** *n.*

ad-her-ence (ad hir'əns, -əd-) *n.* the act of adhering; specif., attachment (to a person, cause, etc.); devotion and support

ad-her-ent (ad hir'ənt, -əd-) *adj.* [Fr < L *adhaerens*, pp. of *adhaerere*: see ADHERE] 1 sticking fast; attached 2 Bot. grown together; adnate —*n.* a supporter or follower (of a person, cause, etc.) —**SYN.** FOLLOWER

ad-he-sion (ad hē'zhən, -əd-) *n.* [Fr < L *adhaesio* < pp. of *adhaerere*: see ADHERE] 1 the act of sticking (to something) or the state of being stuck together 2 devoted attachment; adherence 3 a thing that adheres 4 Med. a) the joining together, by fibrous tissue, of bodily parts or tissues that are normally separate: it typically results from inflammation b) a band of fibrous tissue abnormally joining bodily parts or tissues 5 Physics the force that holds together the molecules of unlike substances whose surfaces are in contact: distinguished from COHESION

ad-he-sive (ad hē'siv, -ziv, -əd-) *adj.* [Fr *adhésif* < L *adhaesus*, pp. of *adhaerere*: see ADHERE] 1 sticking and not coming loose; clinging 2 made so as to adhere —*n.* 1 an adhesive substance, as glue 2 Philately an adhesive postage stamp —**ad-he-sively** *adv.* —**ad-he-sive-ness** *n.*

adhesive tape tape with a sticky substance on one side, variously used, as for holding bandages in place

ad-hib-it (ad hib'it) *vt.* [L *adhibitus*, pp. of *adhibere*, to summon < *ad-*, to + *habere*, to have] [Rare] 1 to let in; admit 2 to affix 3 to administer, as a remedy —**ad-hi-bi-tion** (ad'hē bish'ən) *n.*

ad hoc (ad hāk', -hōk') [L, to this] for this specific purpose; for a special case only, without general application [an ad hoc committee]

ad homi-nem (ad hām'ə nem') [L, lit., to the man] 1 appealing to prejudice and emotion rather than to reason 2 attacking the character, motives, etc. of an opponent rather than debating the issue on logical grounds

adi-a-batic (ad'ē ə bat'ik, ad'ī ə-) *adj.* [L *adiabatos*, not to be passed < *ad-*, not + *dia*, through + *bainein*, to go: see COME] Physics of a process that occurs without loss or gain of heat —**adi-a-bat'ic-ally** *adv.*

adi-apho-rous (ad'ē ə fə rəs, ad'ī ə f'ə-) *adj.* [L *adiaphoros* < *ad-*, not + *diaphoros*, different < *diapherein*, to differ < *dia-*, through + *pherein*, to BEAR] 1 morally neutral or indifferent 2 Med. neither harmful nor helpful

adi-eu (ə dyōō', -dōō'; Fr ə dyōō') *interj., n., pl. adieux* or *adieux* (ə dyōōz', -dōōz'; for 2d sp., Fr ə dyōō') [ME < OFr *a dieu*, to God (I commend you) < L *ad*, to + *Deum*, acc. of *Deus*, God; current use chiefly from modern Fr] goodbye; farewell

Adi-g-e (ād'dē jā) river in N Italy, flowing south & east into the Gulf of Venice: c. 250 mi. (400 km)

ad-in-fi-ni-tum (ad inf'a nit'əm) [L, to infinity] endlessly; forever; without limit Abbrev. **ad inf.**

ad-ini-tium (ad'ī nish'əm, -nish'əm) [L] at or to the beginning Abbrev. **ad init.**

ad-in-ter-im (ad in'tə rim', -tə rim) [L] 1 in the meantime 2 temporary Abbrev. **ad int.** —**SYN.** TEMPORARY

adi-ös (ad'ē ōs', -ōs'; Sp ə dyōō') *interj.* [Sp *adiós* < L *ad* + *Deum*: see ADIEU] goodbye; farewell

adi-po-cere (ad'ə pō sir', -pə-) *n.* [Fr *adipocire* < L *adeps* (see fol.) + *cera*, wax] a fatty or waxy substance produced in decomposing dead bodies exposed to moisture

adi-pose (ad'ə pōs') *adj.* [ModL *adiposus* < L *adeps* (gen. *adipis*), fat; ult. < Gr *aleipha*, fat; akin to *lipos*: see LIPO-] of, like, or containing animal fat; fatty —*n.* fat in the connective tissue of an animal's body

adi-pos-ity (ad'ə pās'ə tē) *n.* 1 the state of being fat; obesity 2 a tendency to become obese

Adi-ron-dack Mountains (ad'ə rān'dak') mountain range in NE New York: highest peak, Mt. Marcy: also **Adirondacks**

ad-it (ad'it) *n.* [L *aditus*, pp. of *adire*, to approach < *ad-*, to + *ire*, to go: see EXIT] an approach or entrance; specif., an almost horizontal passageway into a mine

adj 1 adjective 2 adjourned 3 adjustment

Adj Adjutant

ad-jac-ency (ə jās'ən sē) *n.* 1 the quality or state of being adjacent; nearness 2 *pl. -cies* an adjacent thing

ad-jac-ent (ə jās'ənt) *adj.* [L *adjacens*, pp. of *adjacere*, to lie near < *ad-*, to + *jacere*, to lie, throw: see JET] near or close (to something); adjoining —**ad-jac-ent-ly** *adv.*

SYN. —**adjacent** things may or may not be in actual contact with each other, but they are not separated by things of the same kind [adjacent angles, adjacent farmhouses]; that which is **adjoining** something else touches it at some point or along a line [adjoining rooms]; things are **contiguous** when they touch along the whole or most of one side [contiguous farms]; **tangent** implies contact at a single, nonintersecting point with a curved line or surface [a line tangent to a circle]; **neighboring** things lie near to each other [neighboring villages]

adjacent angles two angles having the same vertex and a side in common

ad-ject-ival (ə jēk tī'vəl, ə jēk'-) *adj.* 1 of an adjective 2 having the nature or function of an adjective 3 adjective-forming [an adjectival suffix] —*n.* **Linguist.** a word or word group that occurs in functions typical of adjectives —**ad-ject-iv-ally** *adv.*

ad-ject-ive (ə jēk tīv) *n.* [ME & OFr *adjectif* < L *adjectivus*, that is added < *ad-*, to + *jacere*, to throw: see JET] 1 any of a class of words used to modify a noun or other substantive ["good," "every," & "Aegean" are adjectives] —**adj.** 1 of an adjective 2 having the nature or function of an adjective 3 dependent or subordinate 4 Law of or relating to practice and procedure; procedural —**ad-ject-iv-ly** *adv.*

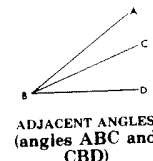
Adj Gen Adjutant General

ad-join (ə jōin') *vt.* [ME *ajoinen* < OFr *ajoinde* < L *adjungere* < *ad-*, to (see AD-) + *jungere*: see JOIN] 1 to be next to; be contiguous to 2 to unite or annex (to a person or thing) —*vi.* to be next to each other; be in contact

ad-join-ing (-in) *adj.* touching at some point or along a line; contiguous —**SYN.** ADJACENT

ad-journ (ə jərn') *vt.* [ME *ajournen* < OFr *ajourner* < a *jorn*, at the (specified) day < a, at + *jorn*, day < L *diurnum*, by day < *diurnus*, daily < *dies*, day: see DEITY] to put off or suspend until a future time [to adjourn a meeting] —*vi.* 1 to close a session or meeting for a time [Congress adjourned for the summer] 2 [Colloq.] to move from a place of meeting (to another place) [let's adjourn to the patio]

SYN. —**adjourn** is applied to the action as of a deliberative body in bringing a session to a close, with the intention of resuming at a later date; **prorogue** applies to the formal dismissal of a parliament by the crown, subject to reassembly; to **dissolve** an assembly is to terminate it as constituted, so that an election must be held to reconstitute it; **postpone** implies the intentional delaying of an action until a later time; **suspend** denotes the breaking off of proceedings, privileges, etc. for a time, sometimes for such an indefinite time as to suggest cancellation [to suspend a sentence]



educated / efficacious

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teach; instruct 2 to form and develop (one's taste, etc.) 3 to pay for the schooling of (a person) —*SYN.* TEACH

edu-cated (kāt'id) *adj.* 1 having, or showing the results of, much education 2 based on knowledge or experience [an educated guess]

edu-ca-tion (ej'oo kā'shon, ej'a-) *n.* [L *educatio*: see EDUCATE] 1 the process of training and developing the knowledge, skill, mind, character, etc., esp. by formal schooling; teaching; training 2 knowledge, ability, etc. thus developed 3 a) formal schooling at an institution of learning b) a stage of this [a high-school education] 4 systematic study of the methods and theories of teaching and learning

edu-ca-tional (-sha nel) *adj.* 1 relating to education 2 giving instruction or information; educating [an educational film] —*edu-ca-tion-al-ly* *adv.*

edu-ca-tional park a centralized, integrated educational facility in a metropolitan area, designed for students from widespread areas throughout the community and consisting variously of schools from kindergarten through college on one campus

edu-ca-tion-ist (-shan ist) *n.* an educator; esp., an authority on educational theory: often a disparaging term with varying connotations of inflexibility, intellectual limitations, or bias against traditionalism. Also *edu-ca-tion-al-ist* (-sha na list)

edu-ca-tive (ej'oo kā'tiv, ej'a-) *adj.* 1 educating or tending to educate; instructive 2 of education; educational

edu-ca-tor (-kā'tər) *n.* [L] 1 a person whose work is to educate others; teacher 2 a specialist in the theories and methods of education

edu-ce (ē dōōs', -dyōōs') *vt.* -duced', -duc'ing [L *educere*: see EDUCATE] 1 to draw out; elicit 2 to infer from data; deduce —*SYN.* EXTRACT —*edu-cible* *adj.* —*edu-ction* (ē duk'shan) *n.*

educt (ē duk't) *n.* [L *eductum*, neut. pp. of *educere*] 1 something

educted 2 a substance separated unchanged from another substance: distinguished from PRODUCT

Ed-ward (ed'wərd) [OE *Eadweard* < *ead* (see EDGAR) + *weard*, guardian, protector (see WORD): hence, wealthy (or fortunate) guardian] 1 a masculine name: dim. *Ed*, *Eddie*, *Ned*, *Ted*, *Teddy*; equiv. Fr. *Édouard*, Ger. *Eduard*, It. & Sp. *Eduardo*, Scand. *Edvard* 2 1330-76; Prince of Wales: son of Edward III: called the *Black Prince* 3 *Edward I* 1239-1307; king of England (1272-1307): son of Henry III 4 *Edward II* 1284-1327; king of England (1307-27): son of Edward I 5 *Edward III* 1312-77; king of England (1327-77): son of Edward II 6 *Edward IV* 1442-83; king of England (1461-70; 1471-83): son of Richard, duke of York 7 *Edward V* 1470-83; king of England (1483): son of Edward IV: reputed to have been murdered by order of Richard III 8 *Edward VI* 1537-53; king of England & Ireland (1547-53): son of Henry VIII & Jane Seymour 9 *Edward VII* 1841-1910; king of Great Britain & Ireland (1901-10): son of Queen Victoria 10 *Edward VIII* see WINDSOR, Duke of

Edward, Lake lake in EC Africa, between Zaire and Uganda: 830 sq. mi. (2,150 sq. km)

Ed-ward-ian (ed wār'dē an, -wōr'-) *adj.* designating or of the reigns of any of the English kings named Edward; specif., a) designating, or in the style of, the architecture of the period of the first three Edwards b) of or characteristic of the time of Edward VII, esp. with reference to literature, art, and fashion

Ed-wards (ed'wərdz), *Jonathan* 1703-58; Am. theologian

Edward the Confessor c. 1004-66; king of England (1042-66): canonized: his day is Oct. 13

Ed-win (ed'win) [OE *Eadwine* < *ead* (see EDGAR) + *wine*, friend < Gmc. **weniz* < IE base **wen-*, to strive, desire, love (> WIN(SOME)),

WISH, L *Venus*): lit., rich friend] a masculine name: dim. *Ed*, *Eddie*; fem. *Edwina*

Ed-wina (ed wē'na, -win'a) [fem. of prec.] a feminine name: dim. *Winnie*; see EDWIN

-ee (ē) [*<* Anglo-Fr & OFr *-é*, orig. masc. ending of pp. of verbs in *-er* < L *-atus*: see *-ATE*] suffix forming nouns 1 the recipient of a (specified) action, grant, or benefit [appointee, selectee, mortgagee]

2 a person in a (specified) condition [absentee, employee] 3 a person or thing associated in some way with another [bargee, goattee]

4 a person that performs the (specified) action [standee]

-ee (ē) suffix forming an old-fashioned nonstandard form of nouns of nationality ending in *-ese* [Chinese, Portuguese]

EE Electrical Engineer

EEC European Economic Community

EEG electroencephalogram

eel (ēl) *n.* *pl.* *eels* or *eel* [ME *ele* < OE *æl*, akin to Ger *aal*] 1 any of an order (Anguilliformes) of bony fishes with long, slippery, snake-like bodies and no pelvic fins 2 any of various other snake-like fishes, including the electric eel and lamprey —*eely* (ēl'ē) *adj.*

eel-grass (-gras') *n.* 1 a flowering plant (*Zostera marina*) of the pondweed family, that grows underwater and has long, grasslike leaves 2 TAPE GRASS

eel-pout (-pout') *n.* *pl.* *-pouts* or *-pouts'* [OE *ælepute*: see EEL & POUT] 1 any of a family (Zoaridae, order Gadiformes) of marine bony fishes that resemble eels 2 BURBOT

eel-worm (-wurm') *n.* any of a large number of nematode worms that are either free-living or parasitic on plants

e'en (ēn) *adv.* old poet. contr. of *EVEN*! —*n.* [Old Poet. or Dial.] even(ing)

EEOC Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

e'er (er, ar, ər) *adv.* old poet. contr. of *EVER*

-eer (ir) [Fr. *-ier* < L *-arius*] suffix 1 forming nouns a) a person or thing that has to do with [auctioneer, mountaineer] b) a person

who writes, makes, etc. (sometimes used derogatorily) [pamphleteer, profiteer] 2 forming verbs to have to do with [electioneer]

EER energy efficiency ratio

ee-rie or **ee-ry** (ir'ē, ē'rē) *adj.* -rier, -riest [N Eng dial & Scot < ME *eri*, filled with dread, prob. var. of *erg*, cowardly, timid < OE *earg*, akin to Ger *arg*, bad, wicked: for IE base see ORCHESTRA] 1 orig., timid or frightened; uneasy because of superstitious fear 2 mysterious, uncanny, or weird, esp. in such a way as to frighten or disturb —*SYN.* WEIRD —*ee-ri-ly* *adv.* —*ee-ri-ness* *n.*

ef- (ef, if, əf) prefix EX-1: used before *f* [efface]

ef-face (ə fās', -i-) *vt.* -faced', -fac'ing [Fr *effacer* < *e-* (see prec.) + *face*: see FACE] 1 to rub out, as from a surface; erase; wipe out; obliterate [time effaced the memory] 2 to make (oneself) inconspicuous; withdraw (oneself) from notice —*SYN.* ERASE —*ef-face-able* *adj.* —*ef-face-ment* *n.* —*ef-fac'er* *n.*

ef-fect (e fēk't, -i; often ē-, ə-) *n.* [ME < OFr (& L) < L *effectus*, orig. pp. of *efficere*, to bring to pass, accomplish < *ex-*, out + *facere*, do] 1 anything brought about by a cause or agent; result 2 the power or ability to bring about results; efficacy [a law of little effect] 3 influence or action on something [the drug had a cathartic effect] 4 general meaning; purport [he spoke to this effect] 5 a) the impression produced on the mind of the observer or hearer, as by artistic design or manner of speaking, acting, etc. [to do something just for effect] b) something, as a design, aspect of nature, etc., that produces a particular impression [striking cloud effects] c) a scientific phenomenon [the Doppler effect] 6 the condition or fact of being operative or in force [the law goes into effect today] 7 [pl.] belongings; property [household effects] —*vt.* to bring about; produce as a result; cause; accomplish [to effect a compromise] —*give effect* to to put into practice; make operative —*in effect* 1 in result; actually; in fact 2 in essence; virtually 3 in operation; in force —*take effect* to begin to produce results; become operative —*to the effect* with the purport or meaning —*ef-fec'ter* *n.*

SYN.—*effect* is applied to that which is directly produced by an action, process, or agent and is the exact correlative of *cause*; *consequence* suggests that which follows something else on which it is dependent in some way, but does not connote as direct a connection with *cause*; *result* stresses that which is finally brought about by the effects or consequences of an action, process, etc.; *issue*, in this connection, suggests a result in which there is emergence from difficulties or conflict; *outcome* refers to the result of something that was in doubt. See also PERFORM —*ANT.* *cause*

ef-fec-tive (e fēk'tiv, -i; often ē-, ə-) *adj.* [ME < OFr *effectif* < L *effectivus*] 1 having an effect; producing a result 2 producing a definite or desired result; efficient 3 in effect; operative; active 4 actual, not merely potential or theoretical 5 making a striking impression; impressive 6 equipped and ready for combat —*n.* a soldier, unit, etc. equipped and ready for combat: usually used in pl. —*ef-fec'tive-ly* *adv.* —*ef-fec'tive-ness* *n.*

SYN.—*effective* is applied to that which produces a definite effect or result [an effective speaker]; *efficacious* refers to that which is capable of producing the desired effect or result [an efficacious remedy]; *effectual* specifically implies the production of the desired effect or result in a decursive manner [an effectual reply to his charge]; *efficient* implies skill and economy of energy in producing the desired result and is often applied to persons [an efficient worker] —*ANT.* *futile*

ef-fec-tor (e fēk'tər, -i-) *n.* [L, a producer < *effectus*: see EFFECT] 1 a muscle, gland, cell, etc. capable of responding to a stimulus, esp. to a nerve impulse 2 that part of a nerve which transmits an impulse to an organ of response

ef-fec-tual (e fēk'chōəl, -i; often ē-, ə-) *adj.* [ME < OFr *effectual* < ML *effectualis*] 1 producing, or able to produce, the desired effect 2 having legal force; valid —*SYN.* EFFECTIVE —*ef-fec-tu-al-ly* (-əl'ē) *adv.*

ef-fec-tu-ally (-ə lē) *adv.* with the desired effect; completely; effectively

ef-fec-tu-ate (-āt') *vt.* -ated, -ating [*<* Fr *effectuer* < L *effectus* see EFFECT], with ending after verbs in *-ate* (e.g., ACTUATE)] to bring about; cause to happen; effect —*ef-fec-tu-a-tion* *n.*

ef-fem-i-na-ly (e fēm'ə na sē, -i-) *n.* the quality or state of being effeminate

ef-fem-i-nate (e fēm'ə nit, -i-) *adj.* [ME *effeminat* < L *effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare*, to make womanish < *ex-*, out + *femina*, a woman; see FEMALE] 1 having the qualities generally attributed to women, as weakness, timidity, delicacy, etc.; unmanly; not virile 2 characterized by such qualities; weak; soft, decadent, etc. [effeminate art] —*SYN.* FEMALE —*ef-fem'i-na-ly* *adv.*

ef-fen-di (e fēn'dē) *n.*, *pl.* *-dis* [Turk *efendi* < ModGr *apheñtis* < *apheñtis*, a master: see AUTHENTIC] Sir; Mr.: a Turkish title of respect

ef-fen-ent (ēf'ər ant) *adj.* [*<* L *effersens*, pp. of *efferre*, to carry out < *ex-*, out + *ferre*, BEAR]] *Physiol.* carrying away from a center; specif., designating nerves that carry impulses away from a nerve center: opposed to AFFERENT —*n.* an efferent nerve, duct, etc.

ef-ferv-esce (ēf'ər ves') *vi.* -vesced', -vesc'ing [L *effervescere*, to boil up, foam up < *ex-*, out + *fervescere*, to begin to boil < *ferre*, to boil: see PERVERT] 1 to give off gas bubbles, as carbonated beverages; bubble; foam 2 to rise and come out in bubbles, as gas in a liquid 3 to be lively and high-spirited

ef-ferv-es-cent (-ves'ent) *adj.* [L *effervescens*, pp.: see prec.] giving off gas bubbles; bubbling up; foaming 2 lively and high-spirited; vivacious —*ef-ferv-es-cence* *n.* —*ef-ferv-es-cent-ly* *adv.*

ef-fete (e fēt, -i-) *adj.* [L *effetus*, that has brought forth offspring exhausted < *ex-*, out + *fetis*, productive: for IE base see FEMALE] no longer capable of producing; spent and sterile 2 lacking vigor, force of character, moral stamina, etc.; decadent, soft, overindulgent, etc. —*ef-fete-ly* *adv.* —*ef-fete-ness* *n.*

ef-fi-ca-cious (ēf'i kā'shəs) *adj.* [L *efficax* (gen. *efficacis*) < *effu-*

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exfortiare < *ex-*

to carry to get some

a try, esp. a hard tr

ing or trying; ac

—*effort* implies a

some effort to l

power, use of power, str

and she feels faint

attempt to ac

in spent in the endea

tion, diligent attem

—*effort* (ēf'i

—*SYN.* EASY —

lary (ē frunt'e

near, shames, bc

frons, forehea

audacity; pressur

gence (ē ful'jans,

fulgere, to shine

—*effulgent*

(ē fyooz', -i; for

pp. of *effundere*

see FOUND] 1 to

—*adj.* 1 [Obs.]

heavily and flat, with

—*effulgent* (ē fyooz'zhān,

shining forth 2 unres

gating 3 a) an esca

ivities or tissues

through an orifi

of the gas molecule

—*effulgent* (ē fyooz'siv, -i-) *a*

2 expressing exc